जल संसाधन और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल: (क) केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड द्वारा किए गए प्रेक्षणों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के मालवा क्षेत्र में भूमि जल का उतार और चढ़ाव दोनों पाए गए हैं। तथापि, इस क्षेत्र में भूमि जल के स्तर में कोई स्थिर गिरावट नहीं पाई गई है।

(ख) मई, 1994 में किए गए आकलन के अनुसार, मालवा क्षेत्र में भूमि जल स्तर जमीन की सतह से 20 मीटर के भीतर ही पाया गया है। दीर्घावधि आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश के मालवा क्षेत्र के कुछ स्थानों में 8.11 मीटर तक की गिरावट पाई गई है। क्षेत्र के कुछ पाकेटों में विशेषत: इंदौर, धार, राजगढ़ एवं सिहोर जिलों में स्थित कुएं/नलकूप गर्मी के दिनों में जल स्तर गिरने के कारण काम नहीं करते हैं।

(ग) भूमि जल का प्रयोग एवं विकास राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। तथापि, भूमि जल के विनियमन एवं नियंत्रण में राज्य सरकारों के सहायता के लिए संघ सरकार ने एक माडल बिल परिचालित किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने भूमि जिल स्तर की गिरावट की स्थिति का सामना करने वाले क्षेत्रों में कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए मार्ग-निर्देश भी परिचालित किए हैं। यह मध्य प्रदेश सरकार पर निर्भर करता है कि वह वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से इन क्षेत्रों में भूमि जल संसाधनों के विकास की योजना बनाए।

Pay Scales of Music Teachers in KVs

*370. SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI:

SHRI J.S. RAJU:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though academic qualifications of music teachers serving in Government Schools of Capital Region of Delhi and those of Kendriya Vidyalayas are almost identical but their pay scales are not; and

(b) if so, the reasons and justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Pay scales of Teachers including Music Teachers are prescribed in keeping with the duties and responsibilities attached to a post besides academic qualification. In Kendriya Vidyalayas music is taught only as co- curricular activity from Class I to VIII and teachers are in the grade of Primary Teachers. In the schools of the National Capital Territory, Delhi, where it is taught as a curricular/elective subject at Secondary/Senior Secondary levels the teachers are in the grade of Trained Graduate Teachers.

News paper Report on Child Prostitutes

*371. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report which appeared in The Times of India, Ahmedabad edition, dated the 8th June, 1994 captioned Steps mooted to resscue child prostitutes-women at receiving end, indicating growing incidence or rape, assault and molestation of women in India and an alarming level of psychological and emotional violence against women;

(b) if so, what are the details of atrocities meted out to women particularly the incidents of rapes molestation and assault on women during the current year till, 30th June, 1994 and the comparative figures for the six months, July to December and January to June, 1993; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are being taken to curb this trend?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The available information is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure No.—I). [*See* Appendix 171, Annexure No 53]

(c) Statement giving the required information is also laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Steps taken to curb atrocities against women

Legislation

During the last decade, significant

progress has been made in the field of legislation pertaining to crimes against women. The following amendments are noteworthy.

Indian Penal Code

Section 498-A has been added to the IPC which states that whoever, being the husband, or the relative of the husband of the woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to a fine.

Under Section 304-D, where the death of a woman is caused by burns or bodily injury or occurs other wise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her dealth, she was subjected to cruelty and harassment by her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry, such death shall be called "dowry death' and such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death and would be liable for punishment of a minimum of seven years.

Section 376 has been amended to provide an enhanced punishment of ten years in the case of custodial rape.

Code of Criminal Procedure

Section 176 of the Cr. P.C. has been amended that where the death of a woman occurs under suspicious circumstances within seven years of marriage, inquest proceedings conducted by a Magistrate is mandatory.

Indian Evidence Act

Section 113-A and 113-D have been added permitting presumption by the Court about the abetment of suicide and dowry death of a married woman, if cruelty or harassment is proved. Under Section 114-A, in a prosecution case for rape, if a statement is made by the concerned woman before the Court that she did not consent, the Court shall presume she did not consent.

Instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to States/UTs

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued instructions from time to time regarding the handling of crimes against woman by the police and the District and Police Administration.

Attempted suicide/deaths of women in the first five (changed to seven in 1982) years of their marriage are to be investigated by an officer not less than the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The post-mortem is to be done by a team of two doctors.

The Police are not to give an NOC unless the body has been seen by parents, guardians or close relatives of the deceased woman.

Besides elaborate instructions have been issued to the State Governments in view of frequent allegations of misbehaviour with woman arrested or kept for interrogation by the Police.

Education

The new education policy focuses on education as an agent for bringing about women's equality, the removal of gender stereo-typing and sexual discrimination.

Special Enactments

The Department of Women and Child Development are administering four special enactments on crimes against women, namely, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, the indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. These Acts are reviewed from time to time and amendments are carried out to make them more stringent and effective. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was amended in 1984 to make the offences cognizable, non-bailable, and non- compoundable. Provision was also made for enhanced punishment for giving or taking dowry. The punishment was made even more stringent in the 1986 amendment.

Media Campaign

An integrated media campaign projecting a positive image of both women and girl child through electronic, film and print media has been launched by the Department of Women & Child Development. Large number of TV

spots, quickies, documentary films and radio programmes with positive images about the girl child and women have been produced by the Department to undertake publicity and wide coverage. A country-wide gender sensitisation programme has been launched since 1991 to sensitise planners, policy makers and the enforcement machinery.

Awareness Generation and Role of Voluntary Organisations

Under the Awareness Generation Project of the Central Social Welfare Board of Department of Women & Child Development, assistance is given to voluntary organisations for organising camps for creating awareness amongst rural and poor women about the various issues concerning them. Financial assistance is also given to voluntary organisations for education work for prevention of atrocities against women. Assistance is given to voluntary organisations and institutions to set up and run short Stay Homes to rehabilitate women who are victims of atrocities or who are in moral danger due to family problems, mental strain, social ottracism, exploitation and other causes.

Legal Literacy Manual

The Department of Women & Child Development has also brought out a legal literacy manual, a set of ten books, covering a wide range of subjects on laws relating to women with the aim of educating women about laws concerning their basic rights. These manuals, printed both in English and Hindi, have been written in a simple and in an illustrated format so that even semi-literates or neo- literates women are able to comprehend. These manuals have been distributed to State Governments and NGOs for wider dissemination and are being translated into other Indian languages.

National Commission for Women

The Department of Women and Child Development has also set up a statutory body called the National Commission for women (NCW) with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the Constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments, wherever necessary, and to look into complaints involving deprivation and the rights of women. Simultaneous Commissions are also being set up at the State level.

Central Advisory Committee on Child Prostitutes

The Department of Women & Child Development has also set up a Central Advisory Committee to suggest welfare programmes to be implemented at the national level for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of child prostitutes and children of prostitutes. The committee has since submitted its report. Recommendations of the Committee have been sent to all the Ministries/ Departments concerned and the State Governments for taking necessary action.

Liaison with State Governments

The responsibility for the enforcement of various laws relating to violence against women rests with State Govenments/UT Administrations. Government of India has, therefore, addressed the State Govenments/ UT Administrations, frequently to enforce these laws strictly and effectively, besides emphasizing the need for the gender sensitisation of the enforcement machinery and provision of support services for the affected women such as setting up Short Stay Homes and family counselling centres. The Government of India had recently convened a meeting of Director Generals of Police of all States in which the need to counter such atrocities was highlighted. A number of States have set up Crime against Women Cells for this purpose.

Development Programmes

Department of Women & Child Development is implementing several schemes for the welfare of women. One of them is the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). This programme is implemented through Public Sector Undertakings, Corporations, autonomous bodies, voluntary organisations, etc. Training for Self-Employment is imparted under this programme. Similarly, Support for Training

and Employment Programme (STEP) and Socio Economic Programme (SEP) also provide for strengthening and improvement of women's work and employment in the core sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, etc.

Survey on Female Infanticides

*372. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:
SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey on the incidence of female infanticides was recently conducted by Government in some selected States;

(b) if so, which were the States selected; and

(c) what is the comparative data amongst these States as per the survey?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A survey on female infanticide has been sponsored in nine selected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The study is in progress, and excepting the one in Tamil Nadu, the other reports have not yet been received.

Utilisation Capacity of Saleable Steel under SAIL

*373. SHRI JIBON ROY:
SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of capacity utilisation in saleable steel under SAIL, unit-wise during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) whether it is a fact that utilisation in areas of C.R. Coil, tin plate and other finished products had been far below the capacities;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure 100% utilisation;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the capacities in highest value-added finished steel areas are kept unutilised because of dumping by a few developed countries; and

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop the dumping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The percentage capacity utilisation in respect of saleable steel production in the Integrated Steel Plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for the last two years is as under:

(Unit %age)

Year/ Plant	BSP	DSP	RSP	BSL	IISCO	SAIL
1992-93	99	68	101	95	98	94
1993-94	106	68	97	102	82	98

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the production has shown improvement in 1993-94.

(c) The reasons for production of C.R. Coil/sheets, Tin Plates being below capacity are:

(i) C.R. Coils: Nature of demand for C.R. Coils/Sheets constitute a mix of narrow width, thinner gauges and special grades, some of which are not being met by SAIL due to operational/ technical limitations in the plants.

(ii) Tin Plates: Lower availability of feed material for electrolyte tinning lines and competition from cheaper imported substitutes.

The steps taken to maximise output of finished products, among others, include modernisation and upgradation of equipment and technology, R&D efforts & product development to suit market requirement improvement of inter-plant synergy and exploring of export markets for products which face domestic demand constraint.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.